

Arafat sends urgent message to Soviets

BEIRUT (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat sent an urgent message to the Soviet leadership Sunday about "military escalation" in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley, the Palestinian news agency WAFA said. Mr. Arafat handed the message to the Soviet chargé d'affaires in Tunis Sunday morning. WAFA said in a report from the Tunisian capital received here. It dealt with "recent developments including the military escalation in the Bekaa against the Palestinian revolution," WAFA said. Fighting broke out in the Bekaa Valley Saturday between Palestinian guerrillas loyal to Mr. Arafat and rebels opposed to his leadership. The outbreak shattered a two-day-old ceasefire agreement and raised fears that the fighting could spread to populated areas including Palestinian refugee camps in north and East Lebanon.

Volume 8 Number 2305

AMMAN, MONDAY JULY 4, 1983 — RAMADAN 25, 1403

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Explosions rock Lebanese capital

BEIRUT (R) — Two explosions rocked west Beirut early Sunday, one outside a public clinic, state-run Beirut Radio said. No casualties were reported. The radio said unidentified men threw dynamite outside the Abdul Nasser clinic in the Taleb Elkhayat district shortly after midnight, causing material damage. The motive was not known but several statues of former Egyptian President Gamal Abdul Nasser have been damaged in Beirut. The other blast was near the Murr Tower, an unfinished skyscraper office block close to the old "green line" which used to divide the city. The target of the explosion was not clear, the radio said.

Militias shoot out in north Lebanon

TRIPOLI Lebanon (R) — Pro- and anti-Syrian militias clashed in pre-dawn street fighting in the north Lebanon port of Tripoli Sunday, using automatic weapons and rocket-propelled grenades, security officials said. The officials said police were unable to enter the area controlled by the militias, and there were no details of casualties. Fighting in the narrow backstreets of the port lasted for two and a half hours, the officials said.

Polish union figure emerges from hiding

WARSAW (R) — A woman sociologist who worked with the banned Solidarity union in Warsaw has reported to police after being in hiding since the military takeover in December 1981, the official news agency PAP reported Sunday. It said Urszula Dorozewska, editor of the Solidarity *Wiadomosci Dnia* (daily news) which carried daily bulletins from Warsaw and other regions, was allowed home after questioning on Friday.

Japanese delegation talks with Iraqis

BAGHDAD (R) — A Japanese government delegation Sunday discussed with Iraqi Trade Minister Hassan Ali ways of improving bilateral trade cooperation. The Iraqi News Agency said. The agency did not specify whether the two sides discussed the issue of extending a deadline for the use of loans from Tokyo totalling \$1.5 billion. The present deadline for taking up the loans is Aug. 15.

Hijacked U.S. jet returns to Miami

MIAMI (R) — Two men, holding explosives in one hand and flicking cigarette lighters in the other, hijacked a U.S. airliner to Cuba Saturday — the fifth such seizure in nine weeks. The Pan-American World Airways Boeing 727, on an internal Florida flight with 55 passengers and six crew when it was taken over, later flew back to Miami. No one was injured. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) said the hijackers tentatively identified as Cuban refugees, were arrested by Havana police. The FBI said Cuban authorities told the flight crew that both hijackers were carrying explosive devices, one a hand grenade.

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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردن تايمز الجريدة независимая عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية "الرأي"

Israelis come under attack in Lebanon

BEIRUT (R) — Unidentified guerrillas launched two attacks on Israeli troops in Lebanon during the night but there were no casualties, an Israeli military spokesman said Sunday. The spokesman, at Israeli military headquarters in the hills above Beirut, said a rocket-propelled grenade was fired at an Israeli patrol early Sunday morning in the Hadath area outside the capital. The grenade exploded in the air and the Israelis opened fire on the source of the attack, the spokesman said. He gave no further details. After dawn Sunday, Israeli troops opened heavy gunfire in the same area, apparently as a precaution against further attacks, state-run Beirut Radio said. The Israeli military spokesman also reported a grenade attack late Saturday night on Israeli troops stationed farther south near the Bourj Al Shamali Palestinian refugee camp. He said there were no casualties.

Mediators meet Khaddam

PLO team, Syria hold talks on rift

DAMASCUS (R) — Six senior Palestinian mediators met Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam Sunday at the start of a mission to end a violent split among Palestinian fighters in eastern Lebanon.

they repulsed the attacks.

The outbreak shattered a two-day-old ceasefire agreement and raised fears that the fighting could spread to populated areas, including Palestinian refugee camps in north and east Lebanon.

Meanwhile, Reuter correspondent Nicholas Moore reported from Bar Elias in the Bekaa that there was sporadic shooting Sunday morning but no serious clashes. He said that the shooting died down after about 30 minutes.

Senior envoys from Cuba and India arrived separately in Damascus Sunday for talks with Syrian leaders, the official Syrian news agency SANA reported.

The agency gave no details but both envoys were believed to be carrying messages related to Mr. Arafat's recent appeal to leaders of the Non-Aligned Movement over his rift with Syria.

The envoys were Cuban Minister of Cabinet Affairs Levi Farah Balmaseda and Romesh Bhandari, a senior Indian Foreign Ministry official.

Assad congratulates Reagan

Meanwhile, Syrian President Assad sent a cable to U.S. President Ronald Reagan Sunday, congratulating him on the occasion of America's Independence Day Monday, the official Syrian news agency said.

The agency did not release the text.

In Beirut, diplomats saw a certain significance in the fact that Mr. Assad sent the cable, after weeks in which the Syrian official media have been attacking the U.S. for its role in an Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal agreement which Syria opposes.

(The diplomats said the fact that Mr. Reagan had decided to send his secretary of state, George Shultz, back to the Middle East this week indicated there may be signs of progress in U.S. efforts to get all foreign forces — Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian — out of Lebanon.)



(A.P. wirephoto)

FREEDOM AT LAST: Red Cross representatives comfort Portuguese hostages released by the Angolan anti-government forces, UNITA, on their arrival in Lisbon Sunday. (Story on page 8)

Shultz flies to Mideast today

ISLAMABAD (R) — Secretary of State George Shultz prepared Sunday to fly to the Middle East for talks on the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon after giving a ringing pledge of U.S. support for the war against Soviet forces in Afghanistan.

Mr. Shultz departs Monday for Saudi Arabia on a Middle East tour in which he said he would get an assessment of the Lebanese situation.

He told reporters he did not plan a shuttle mission.

State Department officials said his itinerary includes a stop in Syria which is the key to withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon.

Damascus has refused to pull

out its troops and has rejected a request to receive special envoy Philip Habib to discuss the issue.

Israel's agreement to pull out its soldiers cannot be implemented until Syrian and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) forces also withdraw.

Mr. Shultz's Middle East trip was added to the end of a tour of Asian tour that wound up Sunday with a visit to a camp in Peshawar housing some of the three million refugees who have fled across the border into Pakistan from Afghanistan. (Refugees cheer Shultz, page 8)

Mr. Shultz did not answer directly when asked aboard his plane as it flew to Peshawar if he would be taking new American proposals to the Middle East.

He said the purpose of his trip was mainly to make an assessment — "getting a direct reading myself of the views of people there."

The visit comes amid pressure in Israel for a partial withdrawal to safer lines in Lebanon.

Israeli soldiers have repeatedly come under fire in their present positions.

Mr. Shultz said earlier that any partial withdrawal would have to be viewed in the light of whether it contributed to an ultimate comprehensive troop pullout.

He also said he wanted Lebanese troops to be able to control any territory vacated by Israel.

Syria reiterates opposition to pact

DAMASCUS (R) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will face "increased Syrian determination" — backed up by the Soviet Union — to reject the withdrawal of its troops from Lebanon when he visits the volatile East, Damascus Radio said Sunday.

Mr. Shultz, currently in Pakistan, is to visit Syria this week as part of a volatile East tour to discuss the withdrawal of all foreign armies from Lebanon.

Israel and Lebanon signed a U.S.-backed troop withdrawal accord last May 17 but Damascus has publicly rejected the deal and refused to receive U.S. special

envoy Philip Habib to discuss the issue.

Damascus Radio, which Sunday described Mr. Habib's shuttle mission as "always accompanied by evil and conspiracies," said Sunday the U.S. envoy knew Syria would accept "no mediation or courtesy over any national issue."

It added: "It is Syria's attitude of vigorously rejecting the American-Israeli accord, which they seek to impose on Lebanon, that upsets all American calculations and calculations in the region."

knows that Syria's strength is represented in its efforts to stand fast and sacrifice, and in the rallying of the Arab masses and the free men of the world — especially the Soviet Union — around its just attitude."

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"The reports encouraged the Syrians to believe that if they stand firm and refuse to withdraw, the U.S. will put pressure on Israel to pull out," he said.

He added that U.S. evaluations of Syrian intentions had been consistently wrong for several months.

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MIDDLE EAST

Nigeria to re-open border with Chad following talks

LAGOS (R) — Nigeria will reopen its border with Chad next week after it was closed following border clashes in April and May. Radio Nigeria reported Sunday.

It said the agreement to reopen the border on July 11 was made at a meeting between Nigerian President Shehu Shagari and Chadian leader Hissene Habre in Nigeria's projected new capital of Abuja Saturday.

The meeting between the two presidents was designed to ratify an agreement between senior officials last month to revive an earlier accord that was ignored

among mutual recriminations over alleged breaches.

The reopening of the road between Nigeria and Chad, which passes through Cameroun, will allow a resumption of food and other goods sent to Chad which normally originate or pass through Nigeria.

The closure of the border, following border clashes that broke out on April 18 in which Chad claimed hundreds of people were killed, cut off supplies in the Chadian capital of N'djamena.

Diplomatic sources here said Chad appeared to be eager to end

the dispute along the border as pressure from Libyan-backed forces by former President Goukouni Oueddei has been increasing in the north of the country.

Chad has been fighting a civil war for the past 17 years and the border clashes with Nigeria came as a surprise as Lagos had been a strong supporter of President Habre, who ousted Mr. Goukouni from the capital just over a year ago.

Under the revived agreement, Chad is to pull back its troops to positions held before the clashes.

3 Egyptian opposition parties plan to boycott November council elections

CAIRO (R) — Egypt's three opposition parties set Sunday they would boycott local council elections set for November because President Hosni Mubarak had decided to hold them under a "winner-take-all" system.

The opposition leaders, Mustafa Kamel Murad of the Liberal Party, Ibrahim Shukri of the socialist Labour Party and Khalid Mohieddin of the leftist National Progressive Party, also accused Mr. Mubarak of moving away from the policies of national con-

ciliation which they said had marked his early days in power.

They told a news conference they had submitted a memorandum to the president last December which contained a number of suggestions to stop what they called "irregularities and cheating" in previous elections. It had been ignored.

Outdated lists

The memorandum, distributed

Sunday to reporters, called among other things for the updating of voters' lists which the leaders said included both dead and nonexistent persons.

The elections, called by Mr. Mubarak earlier this week, are for 25,000 places on local councils on which the opposition parties at present have little representation.

Mr. Mubarak has chosen to hold them under an "absolute majority" system which gives all seats to the party winning more than 50 per cent of the vote.

Israelis see Palestinian culture week in Tel Aviv

TEL AVIV (R) — A Palestinian culture week in Israel's largest city has given Israelis a rare chance to see how Palestinians view their plight.

Featuring plays and concerts, an art display and a symposium of Jewish and Arab artists, the events drew Israelis curious to know more about their neighbours to a small theatre here.

A Palestinian troupe of Arabs from the occupied West Bank and Israel's Galilee region performed political satires they are accustomed to performing for

Arabic-speaking audiences in the West Bank and the heavily Arab-populated Galilee.

Despite the language barrier for the Hebrew-speaking audience, the biting messages were clear.

Several sketches portray the experiences of Ali, a West Bank Palestinian who seeks his fortune in Tel Aviv. He has to cope with Jewish bosses and women who lose interest upon discovering he is not Israeli.

Most of the interest is attributed to Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

Pakistan alleges plot to attack reactor

ISLAMABAD (R) — President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq said Sunday that Pakistan had taken precautions to guard its nuclear facilities after receiving information that an attack might be made on them.

He said the name of Israel "did come up" in connection with a possible attack such as Israel carried out on an Iraqi nuclear reactor in 1980.

Gen. Zia, speaking to reporters who accompanied U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to Pakistan, said Pakistan took seriously a report published in the London Observer newspaper last January that Israel and India planned to

take out Pakistan's nuclear facilities. But he said India was not involved.

"There has been categorical information there were countries who were suspicious, very apprehensive of Pakistan's nuclear programme and had thought of taking an action similar to that Israel took in Iraq," he said.

He said Pakistan had responded by gearing up its defence installations.

"Israel's name did come up," he said. "Nobody else would do that."

Noting that he had promised to present on Aug. 14 his concept for transition from military to civilian rule in Pakistan, he said, "we do not cherish power, do not cherish authority."

Journalist released

KARACHI (R) — The military government has freed one of Pakistan's best-known detained journalists, the editor of the banned Urdu-language weekly "Al Fatah," his wife said Sunday.

Irshad Rao, who was also spokesman for executed former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's widow Nusrat Bhutto, was released after about 30 months in detention, his wife said.

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Israelis eager to get away from Shouf mountains

By Michael Sheridan
Rewer

BEIRUT — Israel is now virtually certain to pull its soldiers out of the strife-torn Shouf mountains east of Beirut despite the Lebanese government's fears that this could lead to a de facto partition of the country.

Chad has been fighting a civil war for the past 17 years and the border clashes with Nigeria came as a surprise as Lagos had been a strong supporter of President Habre, who ousted Mr. Goukouni from the capital just over a year ago.

According to military sources in the Beirut area, Israeli strategists view as urgent the need to move their tanks and men south down the winding mountain roads to safer positions.

Three contingency plans have been drawn up and senior officers' estimates of the time necessary for a partial withdrawal range from three to six weeks once political approval for the move is given, the sources say.

In Beirut, the government is said to be worried at the prospect of a sudden Israeli pullout from the Shouf, scene of almost daily shelling and a spate of kidnappings and killings by Christian and Druze militias.

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Israeli troops on patrol

the Beirut-Damascus highway and the treacherous, twisting roads around the shattered towns of Aley and Bhamdoun underlined why they want to get out.

They are involved in arranging truces between Druze and Christians, acting as intermediaries in kidnap negotiations and dealing with all the horrors of an encircled mountain war.

The Israeli show reporters a file of stark photographs of the tortured bodies of those Druze and Christians unfortunate enough to fall into each other's hands.

If Israel pulls its troops out of the Shouf the Lebanese government wants men of the four nation peacekeeping force and the Lebanese army to fill the gap, diplomats say.

It is also a strong strategic position, dominating the heights of southern Lebanon.

Semi-red lines

Indeed, the Israelis would like to occupy a line stretching from just north of the coastal port of Sidon along the Awali River, according to military sources in the Beirut area.

Some plamers would prefer the line to be drawn on the Zahran River further South, so that Israeli troops would not have to police Sidon, scene of many guerrilla attacks.

But Israel wants to hold on to the great spur of mountain known as Jebel Barouk, in the very centre of Lebanon, from which radar and eavesdropping devices survey Syrian forces drawn up in the fertile sweep of the Bekaa Valley.

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A Druze militiaman

Some media fiercely defend their national identity, like the right-wing Falangist radio, which purports its news broadcasts with a martial air from a Lebanese operetta.

Aside from half a dozen FM stations

NEWS IN BRIEF

Swedish minister to visit

AMMAN (Petra) — Sweden's minister of transport and communications is due in Amman sometime this month for a visit expected to last several days. During the visit, the minister will hold talks with his Jordanian counterpart Ali Suheimat on cooperation in transport affairs.

IDB makes 22 loans in June

AMMAN (Petra) — The Industrial Development Bank (IDB) last month granted 22 loans totalling JD 55,700 to finance artisans and the owners of handicraft shops in Jordan, especially for small-scale capital expansion. Since the beginning of this year, the IDB has given 142 loans totalling JD 442,200. The money financed projects involving blacksmiths, carpenters, and the financing of aluminium workshops, solar water heaters, metal furniture, dress shops, car repair workshops, factories which produce building material, photographic studios and printing presses.

Charitable society makes donation

ZARQA (Petra) — The Othman Iba Affan charitable society in Zarqa has donated JD 11,000 for orphaned children in Zarqa. The money was handed by society representative Shenh Mahmud Zaidan Al Safarini to the Islamic Centre Community College here and will be used to finance the study of the college's orphaned students. Over the past three days the society has distributed JD 7,000 to needy people in the Zarqa district.

Catholic church celebrates centenary

AMMAN (J.T.) — Celebrations were held recently at the Roman Catholic Church in Anjara, 65 kilometres to the north of Amman. The celebration was held to mark four events: Firstly, the inauguration of the new shrine of the Virgin Mary; secondly the centenary of the Anjara church; thirdly the golden jubilee of Archbishop Jacques Joseph Beltritti, the Latin Patriarch of occupied Jerusalem; and fourth the silver jubilee of the parish priest, Rev. Joseph Nehmat. Churchmen from Jordan and the occupied West Bank, members of the Christian community in Jordan and a number of diplomats attended the celebrations, which included a mass at 11:00 a.m.

Habka to receive electricity

IRBID (Petra) — Electricity supply will soon reach the town of Habka in the Irbid Governorate, according to Mr. Mohammad Arafat, director of the Irbid District Electricity Company. He said that all technical work has been completed for the supply of the town with electricity, and that this included the laying of high tension lines, distribution networks and the installation of transformers. The project cost JD 65,000 altogether, Mr. Arafat said.

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Workers injured in building site brawl

AMMAN (Petra) — Three workers were injured in a fight that occurred at the Abu Nuseir construction site west of here between Arab and foreign labourers over work problems.

Police rushed to the scene to break up the brawl and to arrest those responsible. The injured men were taken to hospital for treatment.

Nearly 2,000 workers are employed by local and foreign building companies on the construction of 6,500 housing units. The first phase of the project, 3,500 of the units, is expected to be completed by the end of this year.

Brigade officers visit display

AMMAN (Petra) — The commander of the King Abdullah Ibr Al Hussein Brigade and other senior officers Sunday visited the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (The Al al Bayt Foundation).

They reviewed an exhibition of photographs of the late King

WSC to begin work on new projects in Karak, Madaba

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Water Supply Corporation (WSC) is soon to start implementing several projects aimed at supplying drinking water to several regions of the country, according to WSC Director Yassin Al Kayed.

He said in an interview with the Al Ra'i daily newspaper that project on which work will start before the end of July include the Karak stream, which will feed a number of villages and population settlements. This project is expected to cost JD 64,000, Mr. Kayed said.

The WSC also plans to carry out the Bani Hamideh water project in the Madaba district which will also supply water to a number of villages. The United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) will fin-

ance part of this project by supplying the pipes for the water as well as the pumps, he said.

Also to be implemented in the coming months is a project to supply a cluster of villages near the town of Wadi Seer to the west of Amman. The project entails drilling three artesian wells at Rajeb and then pumping the water to the villages.

Mr. Kayed referred in his interview to the close cooperation between WSC on the one hand and the Jordan Valley Authority and the Natural Resources Authority to ensure the adequate supply of water to all regions of the country.

A coordination committee representing the three corporations meets continuously to discuss the



Yassin Al Kayed

water needs of various regions and then agrees drill artesian wells and lay the necessary pipes, Mr. Kayed explained.

The WSC is currently supplying remote rural regions with water by truck which is a very costly practice. Therefore the WSC together with the other corporations is considering more cost effective means of supplying those regions with water, he said.

Japanese firm gets satellite station contract

AMMAN (J.T.) — An agreement was signed here Sunday between the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) and the Japanese company C. Itoh for the construction of a new ground satellite station which will receive signals from the ARABSAT — a satellite to be launched by the Arab Satellite Communication Organisation.

The JD 1.5 million project is to be financed by a loan from the Kuwait-based Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development.

The agreement was signed for the TCC by Minister of Communications Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben in his capacity as TCC board chairman and Mr. Vista from the C. Itoh company.

Following the signing ceremony, TCC Director Mohammad Shahed Ismail told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that the project will enable Jordan to make direct contacts with countries in the Arab World and neighbouring regions.

The project will also enable



Mohammad Al Zaben

TCC to increase its international communications channels and will expand the work of its international switching centre, he said.

The ARABSAT satellite, is scheduled to be launched by the middle of 1984.

Jordan to attend human rights seminar in Italy

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in a seminar on human rights which is to open on Sept. 7 in the Italian city of San Remo.

President of the Jordanian National Red Crescent Society, said.

Dr. Ahmad Abu Qoura will attend the four-day seminar, which

will be devoted to subjects connected with the work of Red Cross and Red Crescent societies around the world and humanitarian work in general.

Taking part in the seminar will be specialists on human rights from throughout the world.

British air trade weekly focuses on Alia meeting

AMMAN (J.T.) — The British air trade weekly magazine Flight International carried an Alia, The Royal Jordanian Airline TriStar on its May 21, 1983 front cover to accompany a cover story on "Arab Regionalism" prompted by correspondent David Learmont's attendance at the Alia-VIT conference on regionalism held last April.

The three-page article describes the efforts of Alia Chairman Ali Ghandour and others to encourage regional cooperation among Arab carriers, the factors which effect its possible success and the main themes of the conference held in Amman, as well as some highlights on the new Queen Alia International Airport.



The cover of Flight International magazine featuring on Alia TriStar

Chamber of Commerce board issues 1982 annual report

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian national committee of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) Sunday issued its annual report for 1982.

The report outlines the achievements the national committee has realised through its affiliation to the ICC, and its endeavours to serve Jordanian business, economic and financial institutions abroad through participation in

international conferences and meetings organised by the ICC.

The national committee was established in 1975 while the ICC was established in 1919. The Paris-based ICC is a world business organisation which represents business interests on the international level and seeks to foster greater freedom of international trade as well as facilitating business and trade practices.

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Alia: The Royal Jordanian Airline

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LOCAL TIME

From AMMAN

DAY	A/C	RJ	DEP TIME	ARR TIME	DAY	A/C	RJ	DEP TIME	ARR TIME
ABU DHABI	72S	808	1950	0035†	DUBAI	L15	190	2030	0130†
4 5	707	808	1950	0035†	1 6	72S	802	2030	0230†
7	L15	808	1950	0035†	3	L15	802	2030	0230†
1 6	72S	802	2030	0115†	2	72S	804	2115	0215†
3	L15	802	2030	0115†	4 7	72S	800	2115	0215†
AMSTERDAM	747	261	1100	*1600	FRANKFURT	L15	155	1215	*1700
7	74M	261	1100	*1600	1 5	L15	125	1215	*1900
AQABA	72S	300	0700	0745	GENEVA	L15	125	1215	*1645
1 3 4 5 6 7	707	300	0700	0745	ISTANBUL	72S	171	1215	1545
2	72S	302	1500	1545	JEDDAH	L15	702	1940	2240
4 5 7					3 5	72S	700	1940	2240
ATHENS	72S	139	1115	*1440	7	707	700	1840	2240
1 4	L15	137	1130	*1505	KARACHI	L15	190	2030	0500†
2 5					5	72S	800	1900	2200
BAGHDAD	L15	812	2015	52345	6	L15	802	1900	2200
1 2 3 4 6 7	72S	812	2015	52345	BAHRAYN	707	180	2130	1100†
5					BANGKOK	747	180	2130	1100†
3 5	707	806	1940	2310	BEIRUT	72S	401	1845	2015
4 7	72S	806	1940	2310	BELGRADE	L15	117	1200	*1545
BALTIMORE	707	806	1940	2310	BRUSSELS	L15	155	1215	*1900
	72S	806	1940	2310	BUCHAREST	72S	173	1145	*1545
					CARDO	L15	501	0445	00715
					1	72S	501	0445	00715
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					3	72S	503	1130	01400
					4 5 6 7	72S	505	1430	01700
					1 2 3 4 6 7	72S	507	2030	02300
					5 7	L15	507	2030	02300
					CASABLANCA	707	343	1115	1655
					3 6				
					DENMARK	L15	137	1130	*1835
					COPENHAGEN	L15	137	1130	*1835
					DAMASCUS	707	241	0615	00815
					1	72S	241	0615	00815
					4	72S	243	1930	02130
					3	L15	243	1930	02130
					DHAHRAN	L15	806	1915	2215
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					DOHA	707	606	1940	0030†
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Jordan's butterflies solve many scientific puzzles

Written and photographed by
Torben B. Larsen

Why should anyone wish to study
the butterflies of Jordan?

As someone who has visited the country several times to do just that, I can say quite simply that Jordan's butterflies not only are interesting but also help in providing answers to many a scientific puzzle. This is not because Jordan has butterflies which are unique to the country; it does not. Nor is Jordan particularly rich in butterflies; there are about 75 species, half those of Lebanon a few hundred kilometres to the north.

What does make the Jordan butterflies worth studying is the unusual overall composition of the fauna. Jordan lies at the extreme southern limit of the temperate (Palaeartic) zone and at the extreme northern end of the African tropical zone. In addition, there are species uniquely adapted to the sub-desert areas of the eastern and southern parts of the country, and no less than fourteen species found in Jordan do not penetrate Lebanon.

Because the butterflies of Jordan were little known, I decided to devote some time to their study after the publication of my book on the butterflies of Lebanon in 1974. My Jordan expedition turned out to be a very pleasant enterprise, very different from the tale of hardships suffered by early collectors.

The splendid road network from Ramtha and Irbid in the north to Amman and the Dead Sea in the middle, and from Petra to Aqaba and Agaba in the south, makes it possible to prospect the entire country comfortably in a car.

It was a different matter fifty years ago. One of the first butterfly collectors in Jordan was Captain L.K. Lockhart of the Transjordan Frontier Force, in which he served between 1926 and 1928. His commanding officer Lt. Col. Bewsher and Mrs. Bewsher also collected specimens, but Lockhart's collection was much more scientifically important.

Thus, the first (and only) firm record of sighting the Two-Tailed Pasha (*Charaxes jasius*) is found in Captain Lockhart's diary: "Oct. 7th (1927): Marched along south side of Wadi Kafraji along the very bad single file track. So poor that two baggage-camels fell over the kud! And we had problems with the leading Hotchkiss gun ponies... We emerged on the plain of the Ghora... and saw a magnificent specimen of Charaxes jasius for the first time in this country." Captain Lockhart missed it, despite a foot chase of half a kilometre, his lieutenant following on horseback in case assistance was needed.

Two-tailed Pasha (*Charaxes jasius*)

Some 50 years later, I was able to negotiate the Wadi Kafraji in a saloon car, though admittedly it was not the easiest of drives. But I did not see Charaxes jasius.

The first Jordanian butterflies to reach scientists, though, were collected a few years earlier by that great English Arabist, H. St. John Philby. At the time, he was Representative to Transjordan of the United Kingdom, High Commissioner to Palestine, and both he and Lockhart held positions which allowed them to travel extensively in the country — though the colonial stiff upper lip sometimes interfered with collecting.

On the 12th and 13th of March 1928, Lockhart and Bewsher saw the lovely False Apollo (*Archon apollinus*) on the hills south of Amman, but "official duties made collecting impracticable on either day and it is therefore impossible to determine to what subspecies *Transjordan apollinus* is referable." I collected the species five decades later in the same general area and, as suspected by Lockhart, the subspecies was the same as in Lebanon.

Three main groups

The Jordan butterflies belong to three main groups: the temperate species of Europe and Asia; the desert adapted species; and the tropical species, mainly allied to the African tropics. Most of the species are of temperate origin and this group is seen to its best advantage in spring and early summer in the rolling hills around Jerash and Ajlun, especially in small river valleys with a profuse growth of nectar-rich flowers. On a fine day in late April or early May, it is possible to find as many as half the butterflies known in Jordan.

The finest of them is probably the Swallowtail (*Papilio machaon*), with its fast and graceful flight. This is a widespread species in Europe, temperate Asia and North America. In Jordan, it is most common north of Amman, but it may be found as far south as the Ras al-Naqab area, where they whirr about the barren hillsides which afford such a magnificent long-distance view of Wadi Rum.

The False Apollo, which Lockhart and Bewsher failed to catch, is another beauty. It is not nearly as widespread as the Swallowtail.

being effectively limited to the Middle East — from eastern Greece and Bulgaria, south to Jordan and east to Iraq.

Another beautiful temperate butterfly is the Mediterranean Brimstone (*Gonepteryx cleopatra*), which is quite common in Jordan and through most of the Mediterranean. The Brimstone of northern Europe is all yellow — widely considered to be responsible for the word butterfly; the Mediterranean species has a lovely orange flush on the forewings.

Of the temperate species, the most unexpected butterfly found in Jordan so far is the Arduina Fritillary (*Melitaea arduinna*), which was caught by Philby near Salt in 1926. It is a scarce species found in Bulgaria, Turkey, Iraq, Iran, and perhaps reaching Afghanistan; but it is missing in Lebanon and Syria. Although Philby's specimens are present in the collection of the British Museum in London, I was inclined to think that perhaps some error of mislabelling had been made. But no...

I found a few further specimens in the collection of the University of Jordan, also caught at Salt exactly 51 years and 363 days after Philby's. So there is no doubt that a splendidly isolated colony of this butterfly does exist at Salt, while it has become extinct elsewhere between the Turkish Taurus and Jordan. There must be something special about the air at Salt!

Several of the temperate butterfly species in Jordan penetrate no further south than Madaba, though others extend to the Ras al-Naqab or Petra. As soon as you move into the desert regions their numbers also diminish rapidly. A dozen kilometres into the arid lands east of Zarqa and there are virtually none, although a few maintain a foothold in the wetlands of the Azraq oasis.

The desert fauna is very different. It consists of a few species which are specially adapted to desert life. The Desert White (*Pontia glauconome*) is a good example. It was first collected by Captain Lockhart near the lovely eighth-century Omayyad castles in the desert east of Amman and I have subsequently found it near Wadi Rum.

Early stages

When the young caterpillar hatches, it is immediately picked up by an ant and taken into the nest. Here it feeds on young ants or on the eggs of ants. Since ants are able to store food in their nests, they are not dependent on the vagaries of desert rainfall and can survive years of drought. And the Leopard butterflies profit.

But why do the ants permit the butterfly caterpillars to pillage their brood? The reason is that the caterpillar has a special honey gland which exudes a liquid much prized by the ants. Considering that the caterpillar eats hundreds of young ants before it is fully grown, it would seem that the ants get the worse of the bargain.

Another adaptation to desert life is found in the Zephyr Blue (*Plebejus pylaon philbyi*). Its caterpillar feeds on a spiny desert Astragalus. The females carefully lay only one egg on each branch of the plant, so brothers and sisters of this species normally never meet till they hatch as adults; each grazes peacefully on its allotted branch.

In years of drought, however, there is little foliage on the plants and the caterpillars start to wander off in search of food. Then they do meet; and when this happens, the larger caterpillars will eat the smaller and weaker. Cannibalism at its worst? Not so. Rather, it is cannibalism at its best. This type of behaviour ensures that in years of disaster at least a few of the most vigorous specimens will survive until the next, hopefully better year; otherwise all might have died from starvation.

The third group of butterflies in Jordan consists of those whose origins lie in the tropical zones of Africa. Just as many of the temperate zone species reach their absolute southern limits in Jordan, so the tropical species often reach their northernmost point in Jordan.

Many of the tropical butterflies are more or less migratory and may reach Lebanon and Syria, but several are resident in the Jordan Valley. Even here they are limited to the ghoras (valleys) of the Dead Sea area where the vegetation pattern is



Plain Tiger (*Danaus chrysippus*) in caterpillar stage.

marriage will be virtually nil.

Ants share their brood

It is a typical member of the Whites (one of the main butterfly families) in most respects, but it has one crucial adaptation. All butterflies start life as an egg, which hatches into a caterpillar — a virtual eating machine which turns the leaves of the food-plants into the tissues which will form the adult butterfly.

The butterfly is formed inside the pupa which develops when the caterpillar is fully grown. Usually the butterfly hatches from the pupa more or less immediately, though some species may spend the cold winter months as pupae and only emerge in spring. The Desert White, however, may have to and can spend several years as a pupa, waiting for the day when rain will make a new crop of food plants grow. Considering that the pupa sits quite exposed in the desert and weighs but a few grammes, this is a remarkable but necessary achievement.

The Leopard Butterflies (genus *Aparatus*) are also desert specialists, two of which are found in Jordan. They manage to survive by doing away with the dependence on plants altogether. The female lays her eggs near the entry hole of an ant's nest.

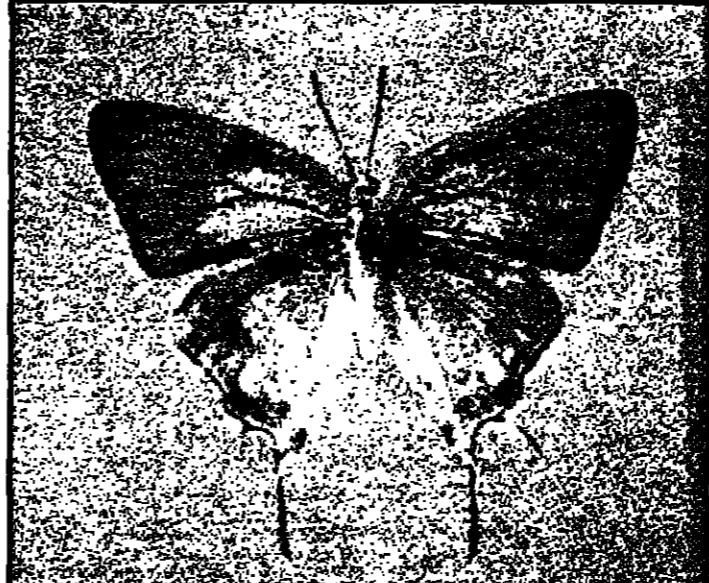
Migratory butterflies

Considering that Jordan is situated at the extreme end of two of the main zoogeographical zones, it is hardly surprising that a significant proportion of its butterflies are more or less migratory.

The purpose of migration in butterflies seems to be to ensure that some sterile specimens of the migrant species are present wherever breeding is possible. It is an opportunistic, nomadic survival strategy, which is almost the complete opposite of the extreme specialisation of some of the desert species.

In Jordan, the migrant butterfly par excellence is the Painted Lady (*Vanessa cardui*). It may sound improbable, but it has been reliably estimated that in one spring no less than three billion invaded southern California. Migrant flocks of millions are commonplace, though few are adequately documented.

In April 1926, huge flights occurred in Palestine and Transjordan. "so numerous that the radiators of motor cars were blotted out,"



Arabian Sapphire (*Eupanera glaucus*)

cked." Sometimes so many eggs are laid that the emerging caterpillars exhaust their food supplies.

The late Trevor Trought, who was for a time director of the Deir Alla Agricultural Research Station in the Jordan Valley, wrote in his unpublished diaries: "April 7, 1952: There was a most surprising migration of walking caterpillars, large and small. They were crushed under foot, drowned in irrigation trickles, climbed high on walls and door jambs. A spell of extreme heat had dried many of the food plants, forcing the caterpillars to seek new pastures.

Under these conditions, they will eat plants on which they normally do not feed, and there are records of damage caused to fields of tobacco in the Jordan Valley.

Migrant butterflies may travel enormous distances. The Painted Lady has been captured in Iceland, and there is no reason why the specimens caught there should not have come from Jordan. The documented world record for migration, though, is held by the Monarch (*Danaus plexippus*), a close relative of the Plain Tiger. A specimen was marked in Ontario, Canada in autumn and found in the winter roosts in Mexico a month later, some 5,000 kilometers south. The following spring, the very same specimen was found again back in Ontario.

While I don't expect the reader suddenly to take an avid interest in butterflies, I hope I've conveyed some idea of what complex and fascinating creatures they are. Butterflies, in fact, are the very frontiers of scientific research into biochemistry, insect-plant relationships, behavioural ecology, insect population studies, genetics and several other fields.

I can also recommend to every reader the incidental spin-offs of research into butterflies. During my visits to Jordan, I have driven many thousands of kilometres through the varied ecological zones of the country, from the lush valleys of the north to the harsh deserts of the south. The landscapes, the plants, the birds and the extravaganzas are well worth the journey, butterflies or no butterflies. And I even managed to throw in a couple of days of diving off the incredible coral reefs of Aqaba.

Mr. Larsen, an entomological expert who is the author of *Butterflies of Lebanon* (1975), has made two study tours to Jordan and has written a monograph on its butterflies.

Randa Habib's CORNER

Apart from jet lag

Our new airport is as big as our pride yet around me I heard several complaints from airport employees who have expressly asked me to voice their complaints in this corner, hoping that they will reach the ears of the responsible people.

— First complaint — the distance. Airline and airport employees have always been given transportation allowances which were not increased. I have been told that only one airline has so far increased the allowances from JD 27 to JD 30, yet the distance is much bigger and apart from the fuel consumption it should be noted that the employee leaves his house earlier and as such is entitled to overtime pay.

— Despite the fact that the Queen Alia International Airport is larger than the old airport, the number of employees has not been increased, as a result the employees are overworked.

— Another source of complaint is the cost of food... On many occasions when flights are delayed, the employees are compelled to stay in the airport as they cannot possibly go home and come back in due time, they have to eat in the airport but the prices of meals are expensive in relation to their salaries.

— Last, restrictions on employees are more severe inside the airport, while a simple laissez-passer used to allow them access to all parts of the airport, now this same laissez-passer is issued for a specific area in the airport. In case of the replacement of an employee by another, a new laissez-passer should be issued and the procedure might take several hours which is a big disadvantage.

WHO seeks ways to combat AIDS

By Claude Fillet
Reuter

GENEVA — The World Health Organisation (WHO) plans to launch international efforts to combat AIDS, a new killer disease which has spread to 16 countries.

No cure has yet been found for the acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, known as AIDS, and the U.N. Agency wants to bring together international experts to try to control the spread of the disease.

Since mid-1981, some 1,300 AIDS cases were recorded in the United States alone and nearly 60 in a further 15 countries. The disease has already killed some 520 people, according to the U.S. Centre for Disease Control in Atlanta.

AIDS is believed to be caused by a virus which destroys the body's ability to fight infections. Experts say this is the first time that such deficiencies in the immune system appear to be transmissible.

The WHO plans to bring together before the end of the year about 20 experts including immunologists, clinicians and public health officials to discuss ways to coordinate individual countries' programmes to fight the disease.

Prevention measures will also be discussed, as well as possible treatments and early diagnostic techniques.

The general public was however not at great risk, he added. The centre's figures showed some four per cent of those affected did not belong in high-risk categories.

A leukaemia virus was found in some patients, "but this does not prove it was the cause of the disease," he said. "Perhaps this was another manifestation of the depressed immunity."

Virtually every AIDS victim is bound to die. "Very few of them have lived longer than two years, and none has lived more than three years," Dr. Hopkins said.

According to the centre, seven cases were found in 1979 in the United States and about 43 in 1980, rising to 213 in 1981 and to 739 last year.

Dr. Hopkins, who is currently attending WHO's annual meeting in Geneva, said viral infections can cause temporary deficiencies in the body's immune system, but no so profound as those found in AIDS victims.

One of the best ways to prevent AIDS is to avoid the transmission of the virus, he said. "It is a transmissible agent, but it is a virus, single and simple, and it is not able to be seen on the microscope. For all we know, it may be a completely new class of microbial agents," he told Reuters.

WHO specialists Georges Causse said it is strongly believed the disease is caused by a virus. "Several viruses are serious potential candidates as a cause for AIDS but none has been identified yet," he told Reuters.

AIDS victims generally suffer loss of weight, loss of con-

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SPORTS

McEnroe crushes Lewis, sprints to clinch title

LONDON (R) — John McEnroe, the American second seed, gave unseeded New Zealander Chris Lewis a drubbing and an enthralling centre court display of near-flawless tennis as he recaptured the Wimbledon men's singles title Sunday.

The climax to the world's greatest tournament was all over in 85 minutes. McEnroe racing to a 6-2, 6-2, 6-2 victory under a burning sun. It was a summary execution for which McEnroe received £66,600 (\$111,500).

Despite losing, Lewis described it as "the greatest day of my life," but admitted: "He was simply in a different class." He added: "I felt my speed around the court was useless. He was just hitting cold winners and it was very frustrating."

McEnroe declared: "I feel great, no question about it and certainly no feeling of anti-climax just because it was so easy."

McEnroe, the 1981 champion, at times toyed with his 26-year-old rival Lewis, whose speed and agility helped him immensely during his run to the final, was made to look slow by the great court coverage and incredible reflexes of the American.

In the earlier rounds, notably an epic five-set semifinal against South African Kevin Curren, Lewis's speed and stamina were the decisive factors. But greater qualities than these were needed Sunday afternoon against the brilliant McEnroe.

As he did in his semifinal against Czechoslovak Ivan Lendl, McEnroe, who was appearing in his fourth successive final, again served supremely well. Throughout the match, he conceded

just nine points in 12 service games.

But there was so much else to admire in McEnroe's game. His speed, his variations of pace and his superb touch and control, particularly on the volley, were all of the highest calibre. By the end, he was not so much playing Lewis as giving him a tennis lesson.

The match over, McEnroe turned the famous arena into the "court of King John" at the presentation by the Duke of Kent. He beamed a huge grin — a rare event — as he collected the trophy which he immediately raised to his lips and kissed.

One spectator promptly popped open a bottle of champagne which he tried to pass to the newly-crowned champion but McEnroe was more interested in reading the long list of past winners engraved on the trophy. He finally succumbed to the pleas of his fans in the free standing enclosure and posed happily for pictures, smiling and waving.

Lewis, beaten in the first round of six of the 12 tournaments he played before his astonishing run to Sunday's final, showed no sign of nerves in the opening game, holding his service for the loss of one point.

But in that game, he gashed his right knee, apparently with his racket, and proceeded to lose the next 12 points as McEnroe opened a 3-1 lead. Another service break in the seventh game and McEnroe was through the first set in 27 minutes for the loss of 13 points.

Again Lewis started the second set confidently, holding service to love with the help of the only ace of the match. He also held his next

streak, surrendering just seven points as he raced through the next five games.

The third set was as lopsided as the previous two with Lewis gleaming a miserable 13 points from the eight games. From 1-0 down, McEnroe won five games in a row and 20 points out of 24 from his tormented opponent.

In the final game, McEnroe held serve for the 12th time in the match, finishing the contest with a beautifully executed backhand crosscourt drop volley.

No one could question Lewis's determination and commitment but as he himself admitted: "I lost to a player who was in another class."

His defeat continued the unhappy record of unseeded players who have reached the Wimbledon men's final. Like Lewis, none of his seven unseeded predecessors managed to win a single set.

Lloyd, Turnbull win mixed doubles

American Billie Jean King, five months short of her 41st birthday, just failed to add to her record 20 Wimbledon titles when she and compatriot Steve Denton went down 6-7, 7-6, 7-5 to John Lloyd



John McEnroe: 1983 Wimbledon champion

of Britain and Australia's Wendy Turnbull in the mixed doubles final on Sunday.

Ironically, King lost her service — the only break of the match — in the final game to give Lloyd and Turnbull, the second seeds, victory.

Lloyd is the first Englishman to win the mixed doubles title since Fred Perry in 1936. He and Turnbull received £12,000 (\$20,000).

Stadler wins Scandinavian Open

STOCKHOLM (R) — American Craig Stadler saw his hopes of a first overseas win collapse when he overshot the final green to concede the Scandinavian Open Golf Championship title to Britain's Sam Torrance here on Sunday.

Torrance, one stroke behind Stadler overnight, was level with the American coming to the last hole. Stadler overshot the green, chipped weakly and missed from 15 feet to give the Briton victory by one stroke.

Torrance, winner of last year's Spanish and Portuguese Open titles, fired a two-under-par 70 in the last round for a four-round total of 280, eight below par, on the new Ullna course.

Stadler, on the other hand, had

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Roberts steps up championship challenge with Belgian triumph

FRANCORCHAMPS, Belgium (R) — American Kenny Roberts stepped up his challenge for the World 500 cc Motor Cycle Championship on Sunday with a superb win in the Belgian Grand Prix.

Roberts scorched round the modified Francorchamps circuit on his factory Yamaha at a record-breaking average of 162.234 kph to squeeze championship leader and compatriot Freddie Spencer into second place.

The victory left Roberts, whose growing confidence won him last week's Dutch Grand Prix at Assen, just five points adrift of Spencer's 105 points in the 500 cc standings.

Spencer, on a Honda, held the

lead for the first 13 laps of the 20-lap race. But Roberts then launched a spectacular assault to put him in sight of the fourth World Championship he wants before retiring from 500 cc racing.

His time of 51 minutes 20.88 seconds put him almost 14 seconds ahead at the finish, and smashed the previous record average speed of 160.020 kph set by Spencer last year.

Another American, Randy Mamola, finished third on his Suzuki to keep third spot in the standings. But, with 31 points separating him from second-placed Roberts, the championship battle now seems a two-horse race.

In the 250 cc event Belgian Didier de Radigues delighted the par-

tisan crowd by grabbing first place, on his Chevallier, ahead of the Yamahas of France's Christian Sarron.

Radigues' average speed of 153.598 kph over the 16-lap course broke last year's record of 151.460 kph set by West German Manfred Mang.

Venezuelan Carlos Lavado could manage only third place, but he still holds a comfortable 19-point lead over Radigues in the world standings.

In the 125 cc race Italy's Eugenio Lazzarini, on a Garelli, beat championship leader Angel Nieto of Spain into second place. Both men were riding Garelli.

Nieto holds a 20-point lead over the Italian.

American Hayes romps to freestyle victory at World Student Games

EDMONTON, Alberta (R) — Bruce Hayes, who is among the United States' big hopes for a clutch of Olympic swimming medals next year, romped to the 200 metres freestyle title at the World Student Games here Saturday.

The 20-year-old Californian beat class opposition in the shape of Canada's individual medley hero Alex Baumann and Soviet prospect Alexei Filonov in a games record of one minute, 51.19 seconds.

Hayes, embarking on a rigorous seven-event games challenge, sprinted past Baumann, the 200 metres medley world record holder, and the pace-setting Filonov over the last 50 metres.

His time was 1.43 seconds inside the previous games best set in Bucharest two years ago.

Hayes said: "I was surprised to win because I have concentrated on 400 and 1500 metres freestyle in the past. It was my first big international 200 metres race, but I thought I had a chance if I was still in contention after 100 metres."

Filonov was second in 1:51.90 and Baumann had to settle for the bronze with 1:51.97.

Shigehiro Takahashi of Japan followed up his games record of 1:03.95 set in the heats by clinching the men's 100 metres breaststroke title in a slower but equally comfortable 1:04.13.

Soviet hope Uryi Kis, who also improved the games' best in his heat, took the silver medal with 1:04.21.

Australian Peter Evans, among the top 20 in the world over 200 metres breaststroke last year, was third in 1:04.32.

Their victory in the leg from Soissons earned them a bonus of three minutes 45 seconds and hoisted the whole coop squad into the top 10 overall placings.

Dutchman Joop Zoetemelk, 1980 Tour de France winner, is second behind Gauthier, with Frenchman Pierre le Bigaut in third place. Overnight leader

Gauthier leads Tour de France

FONTAINE-AU-PIRE, France (R) — Frenchman Jean-Louis Gauthier took the lead in the Tour de France cycling race on Sunday.

Sear Kelly of Ireland, second overnight, had his chances spoiled by a crash that downed two of his team-mates. They lost 52 seconds as a team to finish sixth. Kelly is now 27th, one minute, 45 seconds behind Gauthier.

Gauthier's time was fourth best in the world this year, well outside East German Peter Schneider's world record 4:36.10 set at last year's World Championships in Ecuador.

The Soviet Union dominated the first night of the gymnastics when their men won the overall team event and world champion Yuri Korolev took the individual gold medal.

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JORDAN TIMES 10cm x 2cols

Australia II dominates America's Cup trials

NEWPORT, Rhode Island (R) — The yacht Australia II continued its winning streak Saturday in the trials to determine which of seven yachts will challenge the United States for the America's Cup, the most prestigious trophy in yachting.

Racing in fog, which limited visibility to half a mile at best, Australia II defeated Canada I by 59 seconds in its first race and then beat another Australian boat, Advance, by three minutes and 57 seconds.

The two victories on Rhode Island and sound gave Australia II a 13-1 record in the trials which began on June 18 and will continue on the first week of September.

The potential challengers had the waters off the Rhode Island coast all to themselves Saturday and completed two races over a 12-mile Olympic course in southwesterly winds of 12 to 16 knots.

The American yachts are not due to resume their own trials until July 16 to determine the defender of the America's Cup.

The British yacht victory 83 had the easiest time of it Saturday, winning two races by default. It first won from the Australian yacht challenge 12 and then had a sailover when a French yacht, France 3, dropped out with mast problems.

Challenge 12 dropped out after the first four legs of its race with victory 83 when trailing by 38 seconds. Challenge 12 raced with a new boom against Canada I later in the afternoon and lost by 26 seconds.

The Challenge 12-Canada I race was the best of the series to date with the Canadian yacht leading by only a boat length after the first seven and one-half miles. The Canadians opened up their lead to more than a minute on the fourth leg, while the Australians came back strongly and were only four boat lengths behind at the finish.

The results of the races left Victory 83 and Challenge 12 with

U.S. opts out of final UNCTAD statement

BELGRADE (R) — A United Nations economic conference ended with modest results early Sunday after the United States dissociated itself from a final statement on world economic problems.

"We find the text too negative, one-sided and in places too ideological to be acceptable," U.S. chief delegate Gordon Streeb told the closing session of the sixth U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

The U.S. also forced votes on two resolutions on trade and compensatory financing for Third World countries' shortfalls in commodity earnings. They were passed overwhelmingly with the U.S. the only negative voter.

After nearly a month of hard bargaining between Western industrial and developing nations, the conference adopted by consensus a series of compromise resolutions

on aid, trade, finance, debt and commodities.

They contained no fresh spending commitments which the West rejected, and fell far short of developing nations' hopes for immediate measures to boost their economies as a vital part of world recovery from the recession.

Explaining the U.S. decision not to support the final statement, Mr. Streeb said Washington was convinced economic recovery was under way and could be built on.

The U.S. supported the efforts of UNCTAD, the U.N.'s 20-year-old forum for negotiations on development, to shape shared views, he said.

In late night haggling sessions, Western nations resisted Third World drafts seeking a final statement calling for reforms in the Western-dominated international economic system, which developing countries blame for many

of their problems.

The final conference statement was introduced as a compromise, to a planned "Belgrade declaration" that was to have been a special feature of UNCTAD-6, but on which north and south were finally unable to decide.

Mr. Streeb did not spell out to which passages of the final statement the U.S. delegation objected.

But the statement specifically rejected the Western belief that reactivation of growth in developing countries could come about as a trickle-down effect in industrialized countries.

It called for an "integrated set of policies" encompassing short term measures in areas of critical importance to developing countries and long term changes relevant to the attainment of a new international economic order."

It was clear that phrases such as this and criticism of existing international financial institutions as inadequate had proved unacceptable to the United States.

British Trade Minister Paul Channon, speaking also for West Germany and Japan, said they reaffirmed the view of the world economy put forward by recent summits, one of non-Communist industrialized nations at Williamsburg, Virginia, and the other of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The three nations were encouraged that all delegations agreed, despite their differences, on the interdependence of their economies and on the special needs of the poorest countries, he said.

The spokesman of the "group of 77" Third World bargaining unit, Abdillahi Said Osman of Somalia, said the recession had shown "the inherent inadequacies, limitations

and structural deficiencies of the institutional framework governing international economic relations."

He said Western countries had not been willing at UNCTAD-6 to make any advances from previous positions and in some areas had refused to comply with existing undertakings.

Voicing the group's deep disappointment with the conference's meagre results, Mr. Osman said: "We have missed a historic opportunity to contribute meaningfully to world development and recovery."

UNCTAD-6 ran three days over time to hammer out a package of resolutions which Mr. Osman said did not go much beyond those produced in the organisation's earlier four-year meetings.

They included a call for early ratification of a "common fund"

to boost low commodity prices, approved by UNCTAD in 1976.

The conference agreed to set up an expert group on compensatory financing of shortfalls in commodity export earnings.

It called on rich nations to redouble efforts to achieve the U.N. aid target of 1.7 per cent of Gross National Product by 1985, and also urged them to "respond in a positive manner" to request from individual poor countries for debt relief.

The United States went along with most of the conference resolution on trade, but forced votes on two brief, mild clauses dealing with trade in services.

As with its objection to the item on compensatory financing, the U.S. feels these issues should be tackled in other bodies, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) or the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Indonesia seeks foreign role in oil, gas development

JAKARTA (R) — Indonesia welcomes foreign participation in oil and gas development because the state oil and gas company Pertamina would not otherwise be able to develop hydrocarbon resources fast enough, a high ranking Mining Ministry official said.

Director General for Oil and Gas Wiyarso told an international energy conference here that oil and gas production, currently contributing two-thirds of foreign exchange earnings, should be increased "if our economic development plans are to be realised."

His statement before Indo-Energy Conference participants made available said: "It would be ideal if one day in the future the entire industry could be 100 per cent Indonesian."

"But this is not a totally realistic expectation, at least not for some time into the future," Mr. Wiyarso said.

But in the supporting industries, he added, Indonesian participation is necessary.

Mr. Wiyarso said there are still many areas of activity where foreign technology and expertise are still of great importance to Indonesia's overall effort, "but now we seek to obtain that assistance through joint cooperation arrangements."

"Such areas of activities include the maintenance and repair of complex and sophisticated machinery and equipment, drilling support activities like cementing and wire-lining, and chemical manufacturing," he said.

"But let me reassure you that our door is always open. Surely there are bound to be misunderstandings, difficulties and problems created by our efforts to obtain greater participation in the oil and gas economy," Mr. Wiyarso said.

It is clear, he added, "that we still need active foreign participation in the search for and development of our hydrocarbon resources."

Zanussi struggling with losses and debts

By Andrew Hurst
Reuter

PORDENONE, Italy — Zanussi, Italy's leading producer of refrigerators, cookers and washing machines, has run into stormy financial waters and may soon turn to help to outside interests, possibly the Dutch firm Philips.

The company has borrowed heavily abroad to finance its expansion and is struggling to keep afloat as a result of a series of ill-fated ventures in television-making, electronics and house-building, senior managers said.

The group's debts totalled 6.82 billion lire (\$454 million) at the end of last March after it had turned in a loss of 130 billion lire (\$86.6 million) in 1982.

Speculation is rife in the Italian press that the firm may soon call in outsiders to help it overcome its problems. The reports have named Philips, the Dutch conglomerate, as a likely suitor for Zanussi, which employs nearly 30,000 people at plants in Italy

and Spain. The French electronics firm Thomson-Brandt has also been mentioned.

No approach made

A spokesman for Zanussi, asked to comment on the reports, said: "No approach appears to have been made to Philips but we understand that they might be prepared to consider acquiring a minority stake in our business".

Philips recently signed a letter of intent with Zanussi covering cooperation in television manufacture but a company spokesman said it had shown no clear sign of wishing to pursue the plan or extend cooperation to other areas.

The Italian firm was founded nearly 70 years ago by Antonio Zanussi and has grown from a small workshop making wood-burning cookers into one of Europe's leading producers of kitchen appliances with annual sales worth around \$1 billion.

Despite the spectacular growth

of the company, the Zanussi family has jealously retained control and has refused to allow a flotation on the stock exchange. The Italian press has speculated that the family will announce changes in top management and open the way to outside business interests buying into the firm at the company's annual general meeting.

White goods business booms

The Zanussi Company Secretary, Giovanni Bozzola, told Reuters that Zanussi's main kitchen appliance or "white goods" business, which accounts for around 70 per cent of sales, is booming. Sales in the sector surged about 20 per cent both in Italy and overseas, enabling the company to boost its share of a stable market.

The European market for white goods is essentially a replacement market but there is plenty of business to be done. Once a housewife has owned a washing machine she cannot do without one," Mr. Bozzola said in an interview.

by the mid-1970s the company realised it had fallen too far behind Japanese and West German producers who had already turned to making colour sets.

Zanussi has been unable to pull out of the television business because of pressure from the Industry Ministry, which is anxious that Italian companies should retain an interest in consumer electronics.

Mr. Bozzola says the company has also been forced to borrow heavily on the international credit market in recent years, because of high interest rates at home but was now paying dearly because of the lira's depreciation against the dollar.

The company was very undercapitalised and badly needed an injection of new funds, Mr. Bozzola said. He did not rule out the possibility that Philips, or Thomson-Brandt would acquire a stake in Zanussi in the future.

Zanussi and Indesit will have off their television production facilities into the new venture.

Mr. Bozzola expressed doubts over whether the planned company would be able to sell the 500,000 sets a year which he says

is the minimum required for survival.

Other sources of difficulty were a loss-making electrical firm called Ducati acquired in the 1970s, described by Mr. Bozzola as an unqualified disaster, and a venture in prefabricated house construction which he called an "unfortunate episode".

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WORLD

Hayden says Vietnamese will stay put

BANGKOK (R) — Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said Sunday after talks in Hanoi that it was clear Vietnamese troops would stay in Kampuchea "until hell freezes over".

He told a press conference in Bangkok the Vietnamese had made clear to him that military pressure, whether from China or Thai-border based insurgents in Kampuchea, would not succeed in bringing about a withdrawal of Hanoi's estimated 180,000-strong force.

The Australian foreign minister said a key to any settlement would be China and added that unless Peking showed some flexibility the prospect of a deal was very slim.

Afghan tribesmen cheer Shultz at refugee camp

NASIRBAGH REFUGEE CAMP, Pakistan (R) — Secretary of State George Shultz told a gathering of Afghan refugees Sunday that the United States was wholeheartedly with them in their struggle to end the Soviet occupation of their country.

He pledged that the United States would continue to stand by the Afghan people until the three-and-a-half-year-long occupation ended.

"We are with you," Mr. Shultz told about 500 Afghan tribal leaders at Nasirbagh refugee camp on the outskirts of Peshawar.

He said that for the United States an Afghan settlement must provide for a withdrawal of Soviet forces. self-determination for the

coming speech that his people needed weapons more than anything else.

Nazir, who comes from Afghanistan's Ningarhar Province which borders Pakistan, particularly asked for anti-aircraft and anti-tank weapons.

Mr. Shultz made no reference to the request in his remarks. But he told the refugees: "My message to you from the United States is very simple. We are with you."

After visiting the refugee camp Mr. Shultz was due to travel to within several kilometres of the Afghan border to look into the country from a Pakistani military outpost.

Afghan people and a return home of refugees with dignity and honour.

"These are the things that must be included in any settlement if it is to be satisfactory," he said.

The Afghans, leaders seated under a canvas awning to protect them from the boiling sun, interrupted him several times with loud cheers.

A senior tribal leader, Malik Mohammad Nazir, said in a wel-

Salvadorean rightist death squad re-surfaces

SAN SALVADOR (R) — A rightist death squad in El Salvador said Saturday that it had gone on maximum alert against leftist guerrillas and punctuated its statement by dumping two bodies in San Salvador.

The bodies of a man and a woman were found by police in the parking lot of a hotel. A coroner reported that they had been beaten and strangled and had notes tied around their necks saying they had been killed by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation

(ESAL).

The ESA, a rightist death squad that has been underground for the past year, resurfaced two months ago when it murdered a suspected guerrilla and left his body in front of another hotel in the Salvadorean capital.

The notes tied to Saturday's victims said the secret army had resumed activity to check an upsurge of urban violence by leftist guerrillas, grouped under the Farabundo Marti National Liberation

Front (FMLN-FDR).

The notes, signed by "Comandante cero-uno," accused the government of supporting the guerrillas through an amnesty programme rather than trying to eliminate them.

"... Our secret army, from this moment, enters a state of maximum alert and promises it will hold war councils and condemn to death all of the communist bandits that have indirect or direct ties to the FMLN-FDR..." the notes said.

"(It) has begun its action with the death penalty for two communists of the FMLN-FDR."

A mission from Amnesty International, the London-based human rights organisation, is now in El Salvador on its first visit since 1976.

A spokesman told Reuters the three-member team would collect information about the government's process of death certification and investigate alleged abuses of human rights.

U.S. says Soviet military aid to Managua boosted

WASHINGTON (R) — The Soviet Union has greatly boosted its supply of helicopters, armoured cars and other arms to Nicaragua partly to fight increased activity by U.S.-backed guerrillas, U.S. officials said.

The State Department officials said Saturday East Germany had also sent supplies and Cuba had sent more military aides to the left-wing government of the Central American state.

Some officials said the arms supplies sent to Nicaragua by the Soviet Union and its allies were running at an annual rate of about 20,000 tons, up from 10,000 tons in 1981 and 1982.

The arms were also being sent to Nicaragua in response to Sandinist concerns about a possible war with neighbouring Honduras, the officials said. They noted that some guerrilla raids were mount-

ed from bases in Honduras.

The officials said the guerrilla force of about 9,000 men had been increasingly daring in their raids, and this might be worrying Nicaraguan leaders and their Cuban advisers.

United States aid to the anti-Sandinist guerrillas has been channelled to them secretly by the Central Intelligence Agency, officials said, despite concern by Congress over such clandestine U.S. activities.

The officials said the supplies which had reached Nicaragua recently included eight to 10 Soviet helicopter transports, about 350 trucks, 20 to 25 armoured vehicles and personnel carriers, as well as tanks, rocket-launchers and anti-tank guns. In addition, East Germany had earlier sent 1,000 trucks.

Gallup's believe it or not

NEW YORK (R) — A majority in five of six countries believe the United States' military presence around the world makes war more likely, according to a poll by Gallup International.

The poll, published in Newweek magazine Saturday, asked 5,000 people in each country — Britain, France, West Germany, Japan, Brazil and Mexico — about their attitude towards American people, culture and government.

A majority of those responding in every country except West Germany believed the U.S. military presence abroad increased the chances of war rather than peace.

Majorities in all six countries acknowledged that the U.S. had a wide influence in pop music, films and television. The figures were: Mexico — 83 per cent, France — 67, Brazil — 66, Britain — 62, West Germany — 54, and Japan — 55.

U.S. may re-introduce airships for naval work

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. Navy and Coast Guard are thinking of bringing back airships for use in a wide variety of maritime missions, including drug interdiction and anti-submarine warfare.

Navy officials said the airships can only fly at 65 knots, they have a range of about 875 miles, so can cover great expanses of water.

Navy officials said that if the demonstrations go well, they would consider using airships about three times the size of the SKS-500 for tracking and destroying submarines, maritime reconnaissance and convoy escort.

For the navy would be a throwback of some 25 years.

It is starting using airships for convoy and anti-submarine patrols in the 1930s, but its last three squadrons were phased out in 1959 and 1960.

Coast Guard officials, who say their service has never used airships widely, would consider the SKS-500, with its great manoeuvrability, for fighting drug smugglers on the high seas, monitoring adherence to fishing rights by foreign ships, water pollution detection and search and rescue.

The SKS-500 can be equipped with a life-saving winch and an inflatable four-man boat with outboard motor.

The Navy and Coast Guard are paying \$300,000 to lease the ship and its crew for the demonstrations, navy officials said.

Last survivor of Potemkin mutiny turns 100 in Dublin

DUBLIN (R) — Ivan Beshoff, the last survivor of the 1905 mutiny on the Czarist Russian battleship Potemkin that helped inspire the revolution 12 years later, celebrated his 100th birthday Saturday.

Beshoff set up as a fisherman after settling in Ireland in 1913. He married an Irish farmer's daughter in 1918, became an Irish citizen in 1922 and says he feels like a 50-year-old. He has six children, 16 grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

"You are only a boy at 100 in Russia," he said Saturday as he celebrated with a bottle of Irish whiskey presented to him by former Prime Minister Charles Haughey, one of the first to con-

gratulate him.

Arriving in London after the unsuccessful mutiny, Beshoff met a number of future leaders of the 1917 Russian revolution, including Lenin.

He also met the Irish nationalist Jim Larkin, and travelled with him to Ireland where he became involved in the independence struggle. At one stage he was on the run from the British in his role in acquiring arms for Irish nationalists.

He has been back to the Soviet Union only once, in 1927, but was reported to have been not happy with what he saw. He is, however, still visited regularly at his home in Howth, just north of Dublin, by Soviet diplomats.

"You are only a boy at 100 in Russia," he said Saturday as he celebrated with a bottle of Irish whiskey presented to him by former Prime Minister Charles Haughey, one of the first to con-

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
51983 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc.

Pass Pass 1 Pass
? What do you bid now?

Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♦KJ3 ♦KJ83 ♦A1052 ♦K5

The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East

1 0 1 4 ?

What do you bid now?

Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦A ♦62 ♦K8753 ♦KQ102

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South

1 0 1 4 ?

What do you bid now?

Q.3—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦7 ♦A9832 ♦KQJ92 ♦83

The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East

1 0 1 4 ?

What action do you take?

WASHINGTON (R) — Vital U.S. military computers are vulnerable to espionage by foreign agents who could not only steal secret information but actually sabotage American combat operations, according to two Navy officers.

In the July issue of the publication "U.S. naval institute proceedings", lieutenants Peter Grant and Robert Riche say computer saboteurs could cause key information from a combat zone to be garbled in transmission and could make U.S. missiles explode prematurely.

"If we cannot ensure the security of our computer systems, then we cannot rely upon them in a crisis," the two Navy engineering and computer specialists said.

"The computer... may be a dangerous tool for manipulation by any potential enemy."

"Proceedings", an influential private publication with close ties to the defense establishment, noted in a press release the similarities between worrisome "see-

Freed Portuguese arrive in Lisbon

LISBON (R) — Ten Portuguese, including five children, arrived in Lisbon Sunday after their release by Angolan guerrillas who held them captive for more than three months.

The 10 — some of African descent others who had lived in the former Portuguese colony for many years — looked tired but in good health on their arrival from Johannesburg.

Many of the former hostages had been captured along with 66 Czechoslovak technicians and their families in a raid by members of the United Front for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) on an industrial complex near the Angolan port of Vila Real de Mocambique on March 12.

Others had been seized at Lumumba in January and forced to march for 53 days to the anti-government guerrillas' central

camp.

Forty-five of the Czechoslovak hostages returned home last Friday.

One of the Lumumba captives, Manuel Augusto Goncalves, accompanied by his three children aged 14, 13 and 10, said an old woman who was already sick when seized, died in captivity.

Many of the former hostages have no known family in Portugal and are staying in a small hotel. Portuguese radio Sunday broadcast appeals to possible relatives to contact them.

The families of some of the hostages have been left behind in Angola.

Angelo Dias Matanza, a widower captured at the Alto Catumbela complex, said his two sons, aged 14 and 12, were still in Angola. He did not wish to return

NEWS IN BRIEF

Never on Tuesday, says Diana

CHARLOTTE TOWN, Canada (R) — Princess Diana, while touring Canada with her husband Prince Charles, got a kiss from 90-year-old Margaret MacDonald last Tuesday but rebuffed 27-year-old Calvin Ramsay when he asked for one. "I don't give kisses on Tuesdays," she said.

Victim jailed for protecting mugger

LONDON (R) — Mugging victim Stephen Grace has been jailed for nine months for lying to protect his attacker. Grace, a 26-year-old chef described as having "a heart of gold", told lies about the day he was robbed in the street after taking pity on the mother of the mugger.

The first world to be a tough line warning Dr. Kohl that deployment of the new weapons would mean the stationing of new Soviet weapons in East Germany and a cutback in the booming trade links between Moscow and Bonn.

There have been recent signs that Moscow could be preparing to be on the mother of the mugger. Dr. Kohl in the past few weeks the Soviet press has sharply criticised his administration, something rarely done in advance of a visit by a government leader.

But some diplomats believe the Kremlin may nevertheless opt for a more conciliatory approach and urged Dr. Kohl to put pressure on Washington to soften its demands on U.S.-Soviet missile talks in Geneva.

The say it is possible Mr. Andropov could even announce a new initiative on the missile issue during Dr. Kohl's stay in an attempt to strengthen West European opposition to the new American weapons.

Dr. Kohl, who will be the first German Christian Democratic chancellor to come since 1955, has already stressed that he wants the visit to centre on bilateral affairs.

No intermediary

The chancellor has repeatedly said he is not ready to act as an intermediary between Moscow and Washington as his predecessor, Helmut Schmidt, sometimes did.

But the timing of his visit, as the missile deadline approaches, means that inevitably it will attract intense interest as governments look for signs of future Soviet behaviour.

If Mr. Andropov issues no harsh warnings to Dr. Kohl, it could be viewed as a sign that the Kremlin has already reconciled itself to the weapons and has decided not to retaliate by cooling commercial links, diplomats said.

Whisky-loving cat kills 22,126 mice

GLASGOW, Scotland (R) — A whisky-sipping cat called Tower has killed a world record 22,126 mice, according to her owner. Scotch whisky distillery, Tower the mouser has the taste of a whisky connoisseur, preferring a dram of rare 15-year-old malt brands, but the eye of a killer when it comes to mice. Her record over 20 years has beaten the previous mark by 126 for a place in the authoritative Guinness Book of Records, says Glen Turret distillery at Crieff, Perthshire. The tortoise-shell terror sometimes falls down on the job because she's usually under the influence of alcohol when prowling in the whisky-fumed atmosphere of the 200-year-old still house where she was born. But she's regarded as a model employee by the distillery.

Drug-sniffing dogs turn into addicts

MANILA (R) — Dogs trained to sniff out heroin being smuggled into airports in the Philippines rapidly became addicted to the drug, military headquarters said. A spokesman said the dogs were effective for only one year after they began to receive regular heroin injections and had to be killed to save them from further suffering. "When the dogs reach the withdrawal period, they look like patients dying of cancer," one military official told reporters. "Mercy killing of dogs has been resorted to."

Wife, child die to save husband

NEW DELHI (R) — A wife killed herself and her four-year-old daughter to save her crippled husband in last week's floods in the western Indian state of Gujarat. The three clung to a tree to escape the floodwater in a village in Junagadh district. But the woman, thinking it would be unable to bear their weight, plunged into the swirling waters with her child so that her husband might live, a state official said. The man was rescued.

Kenyan's 'treachery' based on fiction

JOHANNESBURG (R) — A magazine article alleged to show that former Kenyan minister Charles Njonjo owned a firm in South Africa was a work of fiction set in the future, a South African newspaper reported Sunday.

Mr. Njonjo was suspended from his post as constitutional affairs minister on Wednesday by Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi and later resigned